

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

	610 Maranungku	610 Maranungku	610 Maranungku
610	01 p [b] ⁶⁰	09 m	51 i [e] ⁶⁶ [iota-bar] ⁶⁷ [epsilon] ⁶⁸ (free) */ash/
610	02 p-long ^{01 30}	10 m-long ³⁰	
610	03 t [theta] ⁶¹ (free) [d] ⁶² [eth] ⁶³ (free)	11 n	
		12 n-long ³⁰	53 ash *[epsilon]
		13 n-palatal	
		14 eng	54 schwa ^{05 31}
610	04 t-long ^{01 30}	15 l	55 a [alpha-unrounded] ⁶⁹
610	05 k [g] ⁶⁴	16 r-approximant ⁰³	56 upsilon ³¹ [u] ⁷⁰ [o] ⁷¹ [o-open-long] ⁷²
610	06 k-long ^{01 30}	17 r-trill ^{04 31}	
610	07 t/s-hacek ⁰² [d/z-hacek] ⁶⁵		57 yod
610	08 t/s-hacek-long ^{01 30}		58 w
610	\$a Maranungku \$d Australian \$e N Australia (Northern Territory) \$f 50 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g John Crothers (review)		
610	\$a Tryon, D.T. \$b 1970 \$c An Introduction to Maranungku (Northern Australia) \$f (Pacific Linguistics, Series B, No. 15) \$g Canberra: The Australian National University \$q informants \$r 4 months		
610	\$a STRESS \$A "Stress is non-phonemic in Maranungku, and falls on the first syllable of the word stem.... With words containing more than two syllables, a secondary stress falls on alternate syllables." (p.10)		
610	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C) \$A initial CC: /t.r-trill/ \$A final CC: /t.l; r-trill.p; r-trill.k; r-approximant.k; l.k; l.p/ (p.10)		
610 01	\$A There is contrast in intervocalic position between voiced stops and "geminate" voiceless stops. It is not clear from the description whether the "geminate" are really long phonetically.		
610 02	\$A Tryon's symbol for /t/s-hacek/ is "t" with superscript "y," but he calls it an affricate. English equivalent given as "ch." (p.7)		
610 03	\$A /r-approximant/ is described as "a vocoid alveolar median resonant." (p.4)		
610 04	\$A /r-trill/ is described as a "trilled alveolar median resonant." (p.4)		
610 05	\$A Tryon uses the symbol "oe digraph" for /schwa/, which suggests a front rounded vowel, but he calls it "mid central neutral." English equivalent given as the vowel of "fur."		
610 30	\$A Long consonants only occur intervocalically. (p.3)		
610 31	\$A /r-trill/, /schwa/, and /upsilon/ do "not occur in word initial position." (p.7)		
610 60	\$A [b] occurs intervocalically and in intervocalic consonant clusters, except before /m/ and /t/, where [p] occurs. (p.2)		
610 61	\$A "[t]...alternates with [theta] in word initial position." (p.2)		
610 62	\$A [d] occurs intervocalically, and in consonant clusters, except before /eng/ and /p/, where [t] occurs. (p.2)		
610 63	\$A "[d] alternates with [eth] intervocalically and after /n/." (p.2) (In one pair of words [eth] and [d] contrast. (p.2))		
610 64	\$A [g] occurs intervocalically and in consonant clusters, except before /m/, /p/ and /w/, where		

[k] occurs. (p.3)

- 610 65 \$A /t/s-hacek/ is voiced intervocalically and in consonant clusters. (p.2)
- 610 66 \$A [e] "occurs word finally." [i] and [e] sometimes alternate before /yod/. (p.5)
- 610 67 \$A /i/ is realized as [iota-bar] "in closed syllables." (p.5)
- 610 68 \$A [epsilon] "occurs in free variation with [iota-bar]" (p.5) and "sometimes alternates with [ash]." (p.6)
- 610 69 \$A /a/ is realized as [alpha-unrounded] "before /w, n-palatal, r-approximant, yod/, and after /eng/." (p.6)
- 610 70 \$A /upsilon/ is realized as [u] "before /r-approximant/ and /w/." (p.6)
- 610 71 \$A /upsilon/ is realized as [o] "before /yod/." (p.6)
- 610 72 \$A /upsilon/ is realized as [o-open-long] "word finally." (p.6)